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ments of the civilized nations in behalf of arbitration, earnestly appeals to the Christian Churches everywhere to give their hearty and undivided support to this special work, and also to use the great influence which God has given them in promoting the permanent peace of the world.

9. Considering the present incomplete and often contradictory statistical accounts found in circulation as to the size of standing armies and the cost in various ways of war and preparations for war, the congress invites the peace societies to furnish to the international peace bureau at Berne as accurate statistics as can be obtained in their several countries, in order to facilitate the study of the destructiveness and economic waste of war.

PEACE CONGRESS NOTES.

Hon. Josiah Quincy's address at the opening of the Peace Congress was delivered in a most excellent way which much pleased all who heard it. It was a fine presentation of the position which the United States holds in the peace movement. Mr. Quincy presided at only three sessions of the Congress, having to return to his duties at Washington, to the great regret of the members of the Congress.

Mr. Butterworth's ode, "The White City by the Inland Sea," read at the opening session of the Congress, and afterwards printed in full in several of the daily papers, was a poem of unusual literary merit. The story of Columbus, of the White City, and of the White Bordered Flag, as illustrating and emblematic of the new spirit of peace, are finely woven into the ode, the strength and beauty of which must grow upon one as he comes to appreciate all the historic allusions and to comprehend the artistic structure of the verse. Mr. Butterworth has done a noble service in writing this poem.

The sessions of the Congress were opened each day with prayer. Heretofore the Christian members of the Peace Congresses have held private prayer meetings before the opening of the proceedings. But here in America, where religion is the *Hauptsache* (chief thing), as one of the foreign delegates said, and where most of the peace workers are Christians, it seemed to be taken as a matter of course that the meetings would be opened with invocation of the divine blessing.

In the absence of other leaders of the peace movement in England, a double share of work and of responsibility fell upon Dr. Darby. He acquitted himself with much credit and was heard with great pleasure whenever he spoke.

Nearly all of the foreign delegates who were present at the Congress understood English sufficiently well to follow intelligently the proceedings. We were thus spared the time and the annoyance of translation. Most of them also were able to express themselves in fairly good English.

In addition to the original white-bordered peace flag first presented by Mrs. Ormsby to the Congress at Rome, and again by her in a handsome little speech to this Congress, white-bordered flags were sent by Switzerland, Austria and Italy. The Swiss cross with its snowy background was extremely beautiful. It will not be long till the national flag of every civilized country will be bordered with white, as the new ideals of peace and brotherhood grow and spread.

It was an interesting coincidence that Bishop Stevens, of South Carolina, who fired the first gun on Fort Sumter, should have been present at the first peace Congress ever held in the United States. He was called out and the little speech that he made showed clearly that he recognizes that the religion of Christ, which he afterwards accepted, is a religion of peace and love.

The announcement in the Congress on Wednesday that the Behring Sea Tribunal had rendered its decision awakened great interest. When the points of the decision became known, there was a general feeling of satisfaction that the arbitrators had proved themselves so independent, so wise and so fair.

The following telegram of congratulation was sent to Queen Victoria and to President Cleveland through a Committee consisting of Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Dr. W. Evans Darby and Alfred H. Love:

The World's Peace Congress of Chicago sends equal congratulations to Great Britain and America on the triumph of arbitration as a substitute for war, exemplified in the recent Behring Sea decision, cementing the friendship of both nations and full of happiest augury for mankind.

On Friday a telegram of greeting came to the Congress from the friends of Henry Richard who had gathered at Tregaron, Wales, at the unveiling of a statue to his memory. More than three thousand Welsh farmers and peasants had left their work in the harvest fields to be present at the unveiling of the statue to the memory of the distinguished Welsh Apostle of Peace.

The Sunday service of the Congress was a decided success. Dr. Boardman conducted the exercises in a

most pleasant and instructive way. The discourse by Dr. Philip S. Moxom on the "Moral and Social Aspects of War" was one of the ablest which we have ever heard on that subject. Dr. Grammer's address on the "Religious Principles of the Peace Movement," though prepared in two weeks time, delighted all who heard it.

A full report of the proceedings of the Peace Congress, including all the papers read, will be published as early as possible. Notice will be given in the *ADVOCATE* when the Report is ready. It will be sold at a price just sufficient to cover the expense of publication.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The extra session of Congress met on the 7th of August. President Cleveland sent in his special message at once, which, after an exposition of the unfortunate workings of the so called Sherman statute of the 14th of July, 1890, recommended the prompt repeal of the silver-purchase provisions of this act. The debate on the subject began almost immediately in both Houses of Congress, and continued till the 28th of August. On this date the Wilson repeal bill was passed in the House of Representatives by the surprising majority of 130 in a total vote of 350. This vote, when announced, was received with great pleasure throughout the land, except by the free-silver men. It was a splendid victory for sound money.

The International Socialist Congress at Zurich passed a resolution commending universal peace. A proposition was also made that in the event of war a general strike of workmen should be declared. This proposition was voted down, but it is not improbable that such a resolution may pass in their meeting next year. A general strike of workmen would paralyze any war. The Socialists are doing much for the cause of peace. In their congresses Frenchmen and Germans meet in perfect friendliness, and prove that they can easily rise above international animosity and treat each other as brethren.

Minister Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs was received by Secretary Gresham on the 3d of August. It is understood that the subject will not be taken up for decision until the present financial discussions are over. The administration is having difficulty in finding some one willing to accept the position of minister to Hawaii.

The French blockade of Bangkok was raised on the 2d of August. The trouble does not seem, however, to be at

an end. The French demands, since formulated in twelve articles, are such that as yet Siam has not agreed to accept them.

A battle between French and Italian workmen took place at Aigues Mortes in the south of France on the 17th of August, in which about forty-five persons, mostly Italians, were killed, and at least sixty-five wounded. The event awakened great feeling throughout Italy, but the French government through the President of the Council expressed its great regret, promised to bring the offenders to justice and suspended the syndicate of Aigues Mortes. Thus the matter ended.

Republicanism has been more or less problematical in France ever since the downfall of the Empire in 1871. But at each succeeding election it has made substantial gains. In the recent general election the Conservatives, in the first two ballots, have been, it would seem, hopelessly defeated, having elected less than one-eighth of the whole number of deputies returned.

The storms which swept the Atlantic coast on the 24th and 30th of August were unusually severe and caused great loss of life and property. The Sea Islands off South Carolina were the greatest sufferers, the inhabitants being left in a helpless and starving condition.

LETTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE ASSOCIATION TO THE PEACE WORKERS IN FRANCE.

The following letter has been addressed by the International Arbitration and Peace Association of London to the Peace workers in France.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE
ASSOCIATION, 40 & 41 Outer Temple,
LONDON, W.C., July 28, 1893.

DEAR FRIEND:

At the fortnightly meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, held on the 18th instant, the present state of public opinion in France regarding the supposed attitude of the British Government and people towards France, came under consideration.

Our Committee has always been strongly of opinion that if armed conflicts are to cease between civilized nations,—especially between those which enjoy political liberty,—the result must be brought about by the action of the people themselves, independently of that of governments and rulers. It seems to us unreasonable to suppose that the possibility of war will cease so long as any one nation cherishes towards another nation sentiments of mistrust, suspicion and dislike. We think it necessary to lay stress upon this elementary truth, because we consider that members of Peace Societies too